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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Issues the Review on the Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1946-47.

READ—

Letter No. C. 7—47-48, dated 27th November 1947, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore, submitting the report on the administration of the Police Department for the year 1946-47.

ORDER No. P. 10555-63—POL. 106-47-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH MAY 1948.

The Police Department was under the charge of Mr. S. Narayana Rao till 3rd July 1946 when Mr. G. Sundara Rao took charge as Inspector-General of Police. He continued as Inspector-General of Police till 8th January 1947. Mr. U. K. Somappa was then placed in charge for a short time, and Mr. C. M. H. Ranajodha Singh assumed the charge of the Department as Inspector-General on the 16th January 1947.

The total sanctioned strength of the Police Force was 11,435 Officers and men, the permanent staff consisting of 1,494 Officers and 7,724 constables and the temporary staff consisting of 368 Officers and 1,849 constables. It is gratifying to note that the literacy in the constabulary has improved considerably and that out of 7,724 constables of the Force, 7,139 were literate. There were 774 vacancies at the close of the year, even though 1,477 recruits were enlisted to the constabulary. This is attributed to the non-availability of recruits of the right type especially to the Bangalore City Force whose augmentation was ordered towards the close of the year. As the scales of pay of the constabulary have been since improved and the demobilisation of the Military has taken place, it is hoped that it will be possible to secure recruits of the right type in future, without much difficulty.

The total cost of the Force under all heads was Rs. 50,35,100.

There was an increase in the number of grave crimes from 6,775 to 6,916 due to the unfavourable seasonal conditions and high cost of living. The increase is noticeable under all heads of grave crime except theft. The incidence of murder rose from 103 cases to 133 during the year. Similarly there was

an increase in dacoity from 16 to 26, robbery from 73 to 88, house breaking and theft from 2,145 to 2,165 and cattle from 486 to 614. There was a slight falling off in the number of cases of simple theft from 3,952 to 3,900.

The number of true cognisable cases under the Indian Code rose from 6,711 in the previous year to 7,704 increase being in Class I, II and V and the decrease in Class III and IV. The marked increase in Class V is due to number of cattle thefts, as a result of the abnormal rise in prices of cattle. The number of offences under Special Local laws, rose from 18,466 to 21,095, the increase mainly due to the petty cases launched in connection with the communal disturbance at Bangalore City and Channarayana.

The number of cases of heinous crime reported rose from 353 to 437, the increase being mostly under murder, rioting due to communal disturbances in Bangalore City, the tension between the communist and schedule class in Kolar Gold Fields. The increase in the number of house breaking and theft cases is attributed to unemployment.

With the increase of house breaking and theft and decrease in the value of property lost rose from Rs. 7,81,688 in the previous year to Rs. 10,23,354 in 1947-48, during the year under report. There was however a compensating increase in the value of property recovered from Rs. 3,54,107 to Rs. 4,28,670 though the percentage of the property recovered to that lost fell from 45.3 to 41.9 per cent of the year. Government note with concern that there has been a gradual decrease in the percentage of property recovered from year to year and that the Mysore District which has a percentage of 51.7 in the previous year has showed a poor result, viz., 25.6, during the year.

The disposal of cases reported under Class I to V was as compared with 8,301 in the previous year and the percentage of conviction to cases disposed of was 33.02, showing an increase of nearly 3.3 over the last year's figures. The disposal is still short, however, of the percentage of cases reached in the year 1942-43.

Criminal Investigation Department was re-organised in 1947, with an increased staff. Arrangements have been for conducting scientific experiments in the detection of using Psycho-Galvanometer and a graduate trained in university in the technique has been appointed for carrying e experiments. District Intelligence Bureau formed in districts have been increasingly useful in furnishing information to the central C.I.D., regarding crime criminals.

cases referred by Magistrates to the Police under n 202, Criminal Procedure Code, was 613 against 476 in previous year, showing an abnormal increase. This es explanation.

work of the Finger Print Bureau continued to be satisfactory and action has been taken to introduce the single print ot-print system.

number of persons put up under the security provisions Criminal Procedure Code was 490 against 108 persons e previous year and cases involving 293 persons were ag at the close of the year.

ere was a falling off in the number of accidents, caused motor vehicles from 491 to 431, of which 163 relate to nts by Military vehicles against 183 in the previous

Out of 65 accidents resulting in the loss of life, 12 caused by Military vehicles.

ring the year 4,673 cases against 3,108 in the previous were put up under the Motor Vehicles Act; of these ended in conviction. The number of cases put up for and negligent driving was 140, driving without license High speed 141, infringement of conditions of permit and miscellaneous violation 1,479.

ere were 139 out-breaks of fire during the year which the brigade units were called upon to control. The property by the units amounted to about Rs. 6 lakhs.

working of the Department continued to be efficient satisfactory.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, *Chief Secy.*

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Administration Report of Excise Department for the year 1946-47.

port on the administration of the Excise Department for the year together with the statistical statements received with letter No. B3, dated 15th December 1947, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

ORDER No. S. R. 4557-63—Ex. 51-47-A, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH MAY 1948.

recorded.

t the request of the Madras Government, on the in-tion of prohibition in some districts of Madras eney from 1st October 1946, some toddy shops of the ate near the Madras border were closed with a view to rating with the Government of Madras in their policy hibi-tion, total prohibition was also introduced in the -s of Pavagada and Molakalmuru, which are almost nded by Madras territory from 1st January 1947, ition was in force in Closepet and Channarayana Taluks cept for one toddy shop for the whole area, which was osed from 1st July 1947).

overnment appointed a Committee to consider the on of introducing prohibition in the State and orders ince been passed on the report of the Committee sanc-g a scheme for achieving total prohibition in a period of ars commencing from 1st July 1947, by reducing excise and supply of intoxicants to them at a progressive rate er cent a year.

ountry Spirits.—The term of contract with the Mysore Co., Ltd., for the manufacture and supply of liquors in Distillery at Mandya was further extended for a period e year, i.e., to the end of June 1948. The prices of es arrack, Jaggery arrack and special liquors, payable Sugar Company, remained the same as in the previous

The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of molasses arrack was 516 (528) and that for the sale of bottled liquors continued to be 27 as in the previous year.

The consumption of arrack of 35° U. P. (molasses and Jaggery) was 4,84,838 gallons during the year, as against 4,17,216 gallons during the previous year showing an increase of 67,622 gallons in the previous year. There was increase in consumption in all the Districts due mainly to the better earning capacity of the drink addicts. The consumption of special liquor including jaggery arrack during the year was 18,561 gallons (16,178 gallons). There was an increase to the extent of 2,383 gallons in the consumption of special liquors in all the Districts except Shimoga and Chitaldrug. The increase is stated to be due generally to the non-availability of imported foreign liquor, while the decrease in some of the Districts is attributed to the increase in the consumption of arrack and to the increase in the import of Indian made foreign liquors.

The incidence of consumption of arrack per 100 of the population was 6.76 (5.92) proof gallons.

Rectified and Denatured Spirits.—The licenses issued to chemists and druggists, charitable institutions and industrial concerns in the State were 44 (55). During the year 32,648 (15,630) gallons of Rectified spirits (including Absolute Alcohol) were issued from the Distillery, Mandya. Of the total issue, 14,184 gallons were issued to the licensees in the State and 18,463 gallons for export outside the State.

The Distillery continued to be under the executive control of the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District.

The rates of duty on the spirit contents of medicinal preparations continued to be the same as in the previous year. 1821.39 (979.838) proof gallons of spirituous medicinal preparations were imported into the State and the duty realised thereon amounted to Rs. 9,104-14-7. 5,007.66 (3,714.21) proof gallons were exported by the three pharmaceutical concerns.

The number of licenses issued for the possession, use and sale of denatured spirits was 92 (115). 29,490 (16,948) gallons of denatured spirits were issued from the Distillery. Of this, 12,968 gallons were for local consumption and the balance of 16,522 gallons was exported outside the State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Toddy.—The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 1,02,16,316 11-5 (Rs. 1,05,65,361-11-7), comprising of shop rentals amounting to Rs. 82,33,549-7-9 (Rs. 88,01,792-2-11), tree-tax Rs. 18,95,282-15-5 (Rs. 16,83,579-5-4) and tree-rent Rs. 87,484-4-3 (Rs. 76,984-3-4).

Malt Liquors.—Three licenses were issued for the sale of country beer as in the previous year. 1,16,748.5 (1,21,833) gallons were consumed during the year. Out of this quantity 42,437 gallons were consumed by the Military canteens and the balance sold by the several licensees in the State. The revenue derived from Malt liquors amounted to Rs. 69,274-9-11 (Rs. 57,716-5-11).

Foreign Liquors.—During the year 74 (63) licenses were issued for the sale of foreign liquors. 56,703 gallons (12,397) were consumed and the realisations under license fees amounted to Rs. 70,376-11-0 (Rs. 60,821).

Hemp Drugs.—Ganja was cultivated on an extent of 60 acres and 12 guntas. The total yield was 324 maunds, 6 seers (349 maunds and 12 seers.) The stock of issuable ganja including the previous year's balance on 1st July 1947 was 15,844.5 seers, of which 8,558 (8,212) seers were consumed, showing an increase of 316 seers. The number of shops licensed for the sale of Ganja was 255 (260). The total revenue derived amounted to Rs. 11,02,042 (Rs. 11,21,712).

Opium.—The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium was 83 (85). The consumption of opium was 631 (563) seers. The issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs. 140 to Rs. 150 per seer of 80 tolas. The total realisation under this head was Rs. 1,43,719 (Rs. 1,28,141).

Offences.—Including 203 (333) cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases for disposal during the year was 5,140 (5,054) out of this 4,217 (4,221) cases were disposed of departmentally. 633 (625) cases were charge-sheeted for trial in Courts, leaving 290 (208)